FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, LEGISLATORS' VISIT VIEWED

PY020102 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Positive Results of a Visit"]

[Text] The visit paid by a delegation of U.S. legislators to six Latin American countries, among them Argentina, has undoubtedly been useful. The first available information on this visit is included in the preliminary reports prepared by the U.S. legislators. The visit yielded results both from the viewpoint of an objective evaluation of the relations between the great northern power and its neighbors south of the Rio Grande, and the viewpoint of the prospects for a joint strategy heading toward the strengthening of the security and the interests of this vast region.

It is unquestionable that Washington, as could be expected based on the forecasts and the promises made by Ronald Reagan during his electoral campaign, views those relations and that strategy with a criterion totally different from the one adopted by Reagan's immediate predecessor in the White House.

Shades of meaning have little importance. Today both Republicans and Democrats agree that Carter's approach to continental policy was wrong. That erroneous approach, which openly impaired the relations between the United States and friendly countries of the hemisphere, was seen both through the excesses in the methodology of application of the human rights theory and through the depreciation of the region -- with excessive stubbornness -- in the order of priorities.

When Carter timidly tried to react, it was already late. The fall of the shah, the dramatic story of the hostages in Iran, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, happened before or simultaneously with the worsening of the situation in the Caribbean and in Central America. Anyway, pressured by the international developments, the former leader had to admit at least part of his mistakes, trying to correct them by the end of his term. But it fell to his successor to undertake the great change involved in assigning Latin America the significant role that it can play in a world increasingly disturbed by communist adventurism.

The legislators, who have just travelled over a considerable part of the region, are definitively convinced that arms sales restrictions or cuts have been a failure; that the defense of maritime routes like the south Atlantic is extraordinarily important; that there is an urgent need for intensifying trade and that priority attention should be given to efforts aimed at preventing the ill-fated consequences of the rebellion inspired by Cuba and its master, the Soviet Union, from affecting those countries which play a leading role in that part of the Atlantic Ocean and of the Pacific, and which lost influence as a result of neglect. They also know that despite the negligence, if not aggressiveness, shown by the White House in recent years previous to now, those countries -- like most Latin American countries -- have not given up their iron-hard position in support of the principles of international policy supported by the United States.

It is on the basis of this fundamental coincidence that clear-cut efforts should be made to strengthen joint and homogeneous action. Argentina has paid an extraordinarily high price for overcoming both the painful and confusing experience of the return of Peronism to power and the frightening period of subversion. Now that internal peace has been restored, the duty to contribute to world security should be fulfilled, there is no other way to achieve that than to act upon -- obviously while safeguarding its sovereignty and independence -- healthy and repeated initiatives aimed at strengthening its alliance with the Western superpowers.

1982 NATIONAL BUDGET GUIDELINES ISSUED

PY290146 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1550 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (NA) -- It was officially reported today that the main goals of the 1982 national budget will be the restructuring and the rationalization of public expenditure to fit it to the country's economic activity and the strict application of the system of subsidies.

The decision was reported to the various government offices through a note including the guidelines formulated during the national cabinet meeting held on 20 January and issued by President Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri on 22 January.

News media were also delivered copies of this document. Throughout its 12 pages the document stresses the need for reducing fiscal deficit and the inflationary monetary emission and for intensifying the work directed at decreasing fiscal tax evasion.

When referring to the analysis of the budget of each department or decentralized organization, the document points out that such analysis should not be made only "from the viewpoint of size" neglecting "matters relevant to the purpose, quality and effectiveness of expenditure," but "the trend to perpetuate useless or ineffective activities or expenditure should be eliminated."

The document also remarks that "The effort which will be made should bring about a drastic reduction of the fiscal deficit in 1982, thus improving fiscal health for 1983."

The following conditions have been established for fiscal expenditure reduction: The rationalization of the central administration; denationalization; "the significant reduction of state-owned enterprises' deficits to be achieved through a reduction in costs rather than through increased rates"; the gradual reduction of the federal contribution to the provinces; and the implementation of public investment "in keeping with the priorities and limitations permitted by a genuine financing scheme."

The high percentage of fiscal evasion should also be prevented by "increased control and simplified tax collecting mechanisms" assuring, on the other side, an increase in the country's productive investment through "general, uniform and preestablished procedures."

In the chapter dealing with general guidelines aimed at expenditure restructuring, the document mentions the need for "carrying out a revision of the internal structure of each department, in order to identify nonessential duties and excess personnel, to eliminate special accounts and to abolish decentralized organizations."

The document also stresses that "nominal salaries of public employees will be maintained at the level of December 1981 for a period of time that will be set" and that "the same criterion will be applied to retirement allowances and pensions, since there is a direct relationship between their level and the level of salaries."

As for provincial budgets, the document states that they will have to "reflect" the "process of transfer of services which is underway and those scheduled for 1982," remarking that the federal copartnership system in force in 1981 will be maintained, but the provinces "will have to abolish all those taxes superimposed on national taxes, thus avoiding double taxation cases."

State-owned enterprises and corporations will have to aim "their performance at starting or speeding up the process of total, partial or peripheral privatization, laying special emphasis on the first type of action."

Guidelines also establish that the above enterprises "should not increase their indebtedness beyond the growth resulting from the refinancing of capital and interest, within the framework of an improvement of the temporary maturity profile," stressing that "only exceptionally will new borrowing be approved to finance specific projects."

The state-owned enterprises and corporations' own resources will be maintained at least at the present level "in real terms" and efforts should be made to "improve the present tax collecting system."

After stating that 50 percent of the positions that become vacant naturally should be abolished, the guidelines start referring to public investment, stating that "an in-depth revision of the program should be carried out in order to reduce expenditure, channelling it exclusively toward projects of higher priority and urgency."

As for projects already started, efforts will be made "to slow them down in keeping with contractual terms, provided this does not mean a considerable increase in the project's cost."

Concerning the deadlines for submission of budgetary needs, guidelines establish that budgets are to be submitted to the finance secretary before 15 February and that the final project should be submitted before 15 March.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PY292120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1006 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Maj Gen Oscar Saint Jean has voiced his willingness to hold a dialogue with all parties, but not with the Multiparty Group as a political party organization. He has also given assurances that the government's economic plan will be strong enough to pull the country out of the present situation, but not so strong that it will provoke a social upheaval.

In a report published today by this city's weekly SOMOS, the minister also referred to the future political parties statute, whose draft includes parts of the statutes written by [former president Arturo] Illia and [former Interior Minister Arturo] Mor Roing and some interesting ideas that CUETO ROA has been publishing.

Concerning the economic situation he stressed that if it is necessary to stretch it out we will do so in order not to produce a violent shock, but we will not let an economic problem undermine the political goals we have set for ourselves. When asked about the possible privatization of oil reserves, he said that nobody in his right mind could think that the military might be interested in selling the country. Then he asked himself: Would Mosconi, by any chance, have thought of handing over oil resources? But -- he warned -- there are other schemes. We are not in 1920 and we do not know whether we will have a much cheaper oil substitute in the year 2000. He gave assurances that the only thing we want is to make use of our resources.

When asked about the future of the political dialogue, Saint Jean said that he is planning to hold talks with all parties, but not with the Multiparty Group as a political party organization. Among the reasons for this position, he mentioned that it is clear that a group of that nature (Multiparty) obligates its members to make several reciproval concessions, and this cannot guarantee the existence of something solid and strong from which a consistent idea could be expected. He added that if this unity breaks down tomorrow we will all have wasted time, making it clear that he has no objection to engage in a dialogue -- individually -- with each of the five parties comprising the Multiparty Group.

Finally, when asked whether there were time periods, the minister answered: The course has already been set with no time periods, and we are heading toward a democracy, not toward just an exit or toward a banana republic. He concluded saying that the sooner conditions are complied with, the better, because governing puts much more of a strain on the armed forces than people think.

ATTITUDES OF MULTIPARTY GROUP DEPLORED

PY312141 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Justified Concern"]

[Text] The attitude of the Multiparty Group, and particularly of its Peronist frontline leaders, is beginning to worry many people who, while hoping for the reestablishment of civilian democratic rule in this country, also recognize the need for economic stability and for basic policies in the area of economics and finance which last longer than a year or so at a time. It is widely held by a broad range of economists of both the so-called "liberal" and "conservative" lines, and both from here and abroad, that one of the major downfalls of the Argentine economy has been the inefficient and excessive intervention of the state in business and industrial activities. And yet, still true to the only economic principles they know -- those taught to them by their late dictatorial leader, General Juan Domingo Peron -- the Peronists seem to find it impossible to understand that the promotion of private enterprise, which not only generates profit for business but fiscal money for the heavily burdened national treasury, is not tantamount, is not even remotely linked, in fact, to selling out the country to the multi-national "ogres" which their late mentor trained them to fear so much.

In order to reach political, social and democratic stability, there must be some sort of general consensus among a nation's people. That is not to say that there cannot be differences of opinion, because this is what party politics are made of. But there must be some sort of basic principles for which a country stands, and changes in economic and political principles cannot imply complete turnabouts from one extreme line of thinking to another if a country is to prosper socially and economically at home and abroad. The United States, long the model of a democratic society which really works, is an example of this kind of stability. While a new president may come to office with a new political line and may make certain policy changes which will have a marked effect on directions the United States takes in foreign affairs, trade, taxation and so on, the basic structure on which the United States is built, the ideals of free trade, capitalist economy and democratic rule, for instance, remain ever the same. A president may make policy changes but he cannot throw any integral part of the system itself out the window and start over with something else.

What constitutes a true cause for concern with regard to recent Multiparty statements is that the politicians in the group are already talking about what they will "throw away" if they return to office. If, for instance, the current government continues its moves to relieve the state of the terrible financial burden implied by state control of nearly 60 percent of Argentine industry through rapid denationalization in action, clearly aimed at turning this into a nation with a liberal, a free-trade economy, the Peronist leaders of the Multiparty Group have promised, if and when they return to power, to renationalize everything. The results of such action would be disastrous not only to Argentina's international trade standing but to its domestic economy. One need only ask oneself what sort of economic measures Peronist leaders would use to replace those which are only now being imposed by the government in an attempt to pull the country out of a deep crisis. If the answer is the same pseudo-nationalistic economic line the Peronist have always supported and which led the country to absolute disaster in 1957, then those who are highly concerned about the possibility of another chance for Peronism and its tag-along partners are justified in that concern.

ITAMARATY SCORES U.S., SOVIET ARMS RACE

PY021850 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- "An insane waste of resources" was how Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro termed the nuclear race between the United States and the Soviet Union and the ever-increasing stockpiling of atomic weapons by the world's two greatest powers, thus indicating that he supports the request made by the Vatican's Academy of Sciences for a decrease in the programs and research that help the continuous increase of atomic weapons.

According to Itamaraty, the nuclear race has created a permanent center of tension between the two super developed-countries and the current characteristics of the relations between Americans and Soviets is causing that tension to be transferred to other countries, especially the developing countries.

Thus, the regional crises that could be controlled become centers of permanent tension, where the balance of world power is at stake at every minute, with unknown risks for all of humanity.

The appeal made by the Vatican's Academy of Sciences, which was handed to President Joao Figueiredo last Monday by Brazilian scientist Carlos Chagas Filho, points out the hypothesis of another nuclear conflict [as published]. According to Itamaraty's analysis, in addition to the risks for international peace, the arms race takes up considerable world resources that could be channelled toward a reduction of economic imbalances and alternatives that would help the less developed economies.

Saraiva Guerreiro himself pointed out last year at the United Nations that "The accumulated destructive capability is today equivalent to more than 2 tons of dynamite per each human being." He said that the superpowers "channel billions of dollars toward the manufacture of arms, while international cooperation for improving the standard of living of nations and the creation of a more just international society only come second."

GENERAL PIRES REFUSES COMMENT ON CUBAN STATEMENT

PY021137 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The commander of the II Army refused to make any comments on statements by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez who said that the socialist revolution in Brazil is nearer than expected. Gen Sergio Delio Pires stated that "It is not up to me to give an opinion on statements, of a political nature, attributed to foreign authorities, especially those authorities from ideological areas which are different from our democratic and Christian upbringing and who are consequently interested in disseminating their ideas."

SARAIVA CONCERNED AT GUYANA TILT TO CUBA

PY020030 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Georgetown -- The risk implied in the possibility that Guyana's socialist government may ask for Cuban military assistance in the face of Venezuelan aggression -- repeating in South America, due to Venezuela's claim over two-thirds of the Guyanese territory, what happened in Africa with Angola -- prompted Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to stress in the speech he delivered in Georgetown yesterday Brazil's concern over tensions existing in the world, "especially those in its land and transoceanic neighbors."

Without making any direct reference to Venezuela -- a country with which the Brazilian Government is interested in maintaining the best of relations not only as a guarantee of Venezuelan oil supply, but also because of Venezuela's political importance in the Caribbean region -- Saraiva Guerreiro asserted that "the breadth of the problems currently affecting the Central American and Caribbean areas constitute a cause of great concern for our countries." He stressed the need for those problems to be solved through peaceful means and for democratic and pluralist solutions to be sought.

At the end of the visit to Guyana yesterday, something that Itamaraty has denied ever since Foreign Minister Guerreiro's visit to Guyana was announced was fully confirmed, namely: Brazil's concern about the Venezuelan-Guyanese border conflict. The Brazilian Government does not plan to passively witness the appearance of an Angola-like situation in a nearby geographic area. The situation is considered to be quite delicate for Brazilian diplomacy because Venezuela is an important trade partner of Brazil, which cannot afford to lose the 100,000 barrels of oil it buys daily from that country.

According to some diplomats who have traveled to Georgetown with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, the Brazilian Government has not taken a position regarding Venezuela's claim, nor does it intend to look into the merits of the question. The Brazilian Government's only concern is to avert the worsening of tensions which may in some way affect Brazil.

Brazilian diplomats do not believe the climate is appropriate at this time for possible Venezuelan aggression against Guyana, but it is afraid that mounting pressures against that country may result in the installation of a Marxist regime in Guyana, which already has close relations with Cuba. Ivan Cesar Martinez, who is concurrently ambassador to Barbados and Suriname has been the Cuban ambassador in Georgetown for the past 6 years. Ambassador Martinez referred to the Venezuelan claim as being "expansionist" and recalled that his country only maintains lukewarm diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's speech in Georgetown yesterday was considered as the most objective during his trip to that region, a trip which began in Suriname last Monday. The minister said: "It is up to us developing countries to assume the responsibility for our own destiny. It is important for us to struggle for the establishment of an international atmosphere conducive to peace and suitable for development. Therefore, eventual divergences and difficulties among our countries must necessarily be patiently resolved by ourselves, seeking peaceful solutions through dialogue, understanding and a sense of justice." Minister Saraiva Guerreiro then added: "Above all else, we must reinforce our Latin American ties. This can simply be done by conducting our political actions within the norms of behavior which are characteristics of intraregional coexistence."

JUSTICE MINISTER GRANTS ASYLUM TO POLISH SAILORS

PY021135 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Tomorrow Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel will grant political asylum to 10 of the 13 Polish sailors who at the end of 1981 abandoned the Huta Katowice ship in Vitoria, Espiritu Santo. The Justice Ministry has already voiced its approval of granting the sailors political asylum.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO VETOES MODIFICATION TO LAW

PY020240 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo today approved the ineligibility law but vetoed subparagraph "L" of complementary law No 237 which deals with cases of ineligibility to run for elective office, namely, by those citizens who have been sentenced for crimes against the national security, the political and social order, the popular economy, the public faith, the public administration and public property, or for crimes punishable under Article 22 of the law now approved, so long as the citizen is not fully rehabilitated.

PMDB SAYS GOVERNMENT TRYING TO MANIPULATE PARTIES

PY022035 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] In commenting on the possibility that the attorney general of the republic will file a request [with the Superior Electoral Court] to prevent the merger of the Popular Party [PP] and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], Ulysses Guimaraes -- national president of the PMDB -- stated that the government wishes to control congress and the courts and to manipulate the political parties. Ulysses stated that had it not been a country like ours, which is under an authoritarian regime, no attorney would dare to interfere in issues concerning political parties. The political parties cannot be manipulated. Ulysses Guimaraes was at the Superior Electoral Court [SET] early yesterday afternoon. According to him, the main objective of his trip to Brazilia was the announcement that Attorney General Inocencio Martires Coelho had been given instructions to file a request to prevent the merger of parties. The PMDB president stated that, nevertheless, he is not worried because his party as well as the PP are strictly complying with the law.

He added: There is no need for concern since the merger complies with the law and if the set were to adopt an arbitrary and capricious political decision it would only be failing in its functions. Ulysses stated that in the merger process the two parties are being excessively zealous and that they are even adopting measures which normally are not adopted in conventions and that other unnecessary measures continue to be adopted.

He added that there is no way to prevent the merger, since it is not something which has been invented: It is something which is provided for in the political parties and the set provisions.

IAEA TECHNICAL DELEGATION INSPECTS ANGRA I

PY011323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Jan (TELAM) -- Sources of the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) have reported that the technical delegation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) today inspected the nuclear power plant "Angra I" and attended several trial runs performed by the CNEN. The sources added that the IAEA will this afternoon submit a report with its views and suggestions to help solve the power plant's problems at a low cost and within a short term, to prevent the same problems of radioactive water leaks experienced by similar European plants.

The technical delegation has been studying the solutions to the problem with Brazilian technicians since Monday. The power plant "Angra I" in Angra dos Reis, 100 km south of Rio de Janeiro, is in a trial stage and no leakage problems have arisen so far. However, as similar power plants have experienced this type of defect, the Brazilian Government feared that the same problem would appear when the plant started operating in full. The inspection of the plant was carried out by CNEN Chairman Hervasio de Carvalho and by the IAEA technicians L. Larso, Sweden; Jose Figueiroa, Spain; G. Lainas and W. Halter, United States; and L. Tiren, Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTE ON ARGENTINA'S TREATY DECISION

PY012117 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Text of Chilean Government note, dated 29 January 1982, handed to Argentine Ambassador to Chile Jose Montes and published by the Argentine Government]

[Text] Mr Ambassador: The Government of the Republic of Argentina has delivered to the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires two notes and a memorandum, all dated 22 January 1982. They were accompanied by the text of the declaration published on 21 January.

My government has carefully studied those documents and it permits itself to make the observations they deserve.

1. My government regrets the decision made by the Government of the Republic of Argentina to denounce the treaty on the judicial solution of disagreements, signed by the two countries in Buenos Aires on 5 April 1972 and ratifications of which were exchanged in Santiago on 27 December of the same year.

The uninterrupted existence of a compulsory system for an arbitrated or judicial solution to disagreements to which the parties have not been able to reach a solution is an irreplaceable historical constant factor in the relations between Chile and Argentina. This was recognized by your excellency's government when it stated, on 11 March 1902, while conveying the denunciation of the general arbitration treaty of 1909 [years as published]: "The Argentine Government is aware of the great historical and juridical value of the treaty which is denounced and of the significance of an instrument of its nature for Argentine-Chilean relations." It added at that time that the new treaty required to replace that of 1902 should insure "with the same guarantees as the former the juridical solution of the disagreements which might appear between Argentina and Chile."

The 1972 treaty was signed under these circumstances and for the indicated purpose. Now your excellency's government believes that the treaty "does not satisfy the interests of the nation through its present stipulations and is not a suitable instrument to solve the disputes which have emerged between the two countries."

When the 1972 treaty referred the solution of controversies between our countries to the International Court of Justice, it chose the UN judicial organ of the highest prestige. Said court was specifically proposed by the Argentine Government to replace the arbitral court which had existed until then.

2. The declaration of the Argentine Government maintains that the 1972 treaty has been completely inefficient in overcoming the crisis that has derived from the controversy regarding the southern zone and that it had to be replaced with the mediation of the holy father.

My government does not share this assertion. In circumstances that are well known to your excellency's government, the Chilean Government asked it to comply with the 1972 treaty for the legal solution to controversies. Afterward, and in view of the lack of an answer, my government, encouraged by a permanent spirit of peace and fraternity, offered to resort to the mediation of a friendly government with the express reservation that it would use the rights that that treaty grants it.

Therefore, it is not the deficiencies contained in the 1972 treaty that have postponed the implementation of its imperative clauses. This treaty is in full force and the parties can resort to it until 27 December 1982. Chile reiterates its express reservation of the right to resort to this treaty.

3. My government believes that any disagreement between the two countries must always be resolved through the procedure for peaceful solutions that is contemplated in international law. This is such an important principal that the permanent modus operandi that must link us must be characterized by its obligatory inclusion, that is, it must be applied to all controversies and thus ensure that the two parties, when the occasion arises, will have the right to beseech a legal or arbitrated decision.

4. The Argentine Government's declaration also proposes, in order to consolidate the peaceful atmosphere of the mediation, that a mutual suspension of all new purchases of war materiel be agreed to, but it limits them to those made abroad.

I must remind your excellency's government that my government has managed this difficult period of our relations with a maximum of prudence, avoiding any type of action that could create tension. It has thus once again confirmed its permanent desire for a peaceful solution to the dispute.

The Chilean Government recalls that the holy father, in order to accept the mediation, demanded the second act of Montevideo. Therefore, it believes that adequate compliance with the contents of that instrument is an effective way of consolidating the peaceful atmosphere that is necessary for the development of the current process.

Moreover, his holiness' proposal contains effective mechanisms that will not only serve to make the way easy for adequate coexistence during the mediation process, as proposed by your excellency's government, but they will also help toward a definite strengthening of a permanent peace between our countries, rejecting forever the threat of force or the use of force, which will bring about a logical and natural reduction in expenses for weapons.

5. In view of the above-mentioned, my government must point out that the ideas that have been suggested by your excellency's government, both regarding the purpose of drafting a new document on peaceful solutions to controversies and the measures pertaining to the consolidation of a peaceful atmosphere between our countries, are appropriately contained in the learned proposal of the August mediator and, in consequence, they must be discussed when they are put on the agenda.

6. My government observes with satisfaction that the Argentine Government reaffirms its confidence in the mediation of his holiness. The Chilean Government has maintained that confidence throughout the process and, in view of it, it opportunely accepted his proposal, because it came from the highest moral authority in the world and because he was mutually chosen as mediator because of his independence, spirit of justice and impartiality; and because his proposal is the real basis for a definitive understanding that will permit extensive and fruitful cooperation between our nations.

Mr Ambassador, please accept the assurance of my most highest and distinguished consideration. (Signed) Ernesto Videla.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS DECISION ON LETELIER CASE

PY020244 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Jan 82 p C3

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday unanimously turned down a petition from lawyer Segio Miranda Carrington and upheld in its entirety the ruling it recently made whereby the final acquital dictated by the Santiago military judge in case No 192078 is reversed to temporary acquital. This case refers to the forging of identity cards and passports in regard to the murder of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffit. The Supreme Court, composed of Israel Borquez, Jose Maria Eyzaguiree E. Rafael Retamal, Estanislao Zuniga, Carlos Letelier and army auditor general Fernando Lyon turned down Miranda Carringon's petition for a review of that court ruling in this case. Temporary acquital in case No 192-78 was granted to Gen (Ret) Manuel Contreras, to Col Pedro Espinoza and to Capt Armando Fernandez Larios. Lawyer Sergio Miranda Carrington represented Gen (Ret) Manuel Contreras in this petition to the Supreme Court.

STUDENTS ARRESTED ON SUBVERSIVE CHARGES RELEASED

PY021118 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The students who had been detained during a mysterious meeting held in Temuco have been released. Fourteen men have made depositions at the military attorney's office. Our Temuco affiliate station gives further details:

[Begin Temuco relay] This is a report for Radio Nacional de Chile directly from Temuco: Twenty-one youths, most of them Santiago University students, have been making depositions in court all day long today after the events of Friday evening in the (Villa Delbur) area. These youths were under arrest in the Temuco prison. In the last few hours, 13 university woman students were released in view of lack of evidence. They had also been detained on Friday evening during a meeting held in (Villa Delbur). Reliable sources reported that the decision had been made by the [words indistinct] attorney after interrogating the detainees. [passage indistinct] detained by carabineros on Friday evening and then the young men were taken to the prison and the women to the (Buen Pastor). The women have already been released but the young men are still held incommunicado and they have been making despoitions. It is estimated that the [words indistinct] attorney may issue an official report at any time here in the capital of the [words indistinct] ninth region.

We will relay bulletins from Temuco to Radio Nacional de Chile at once. [end relay]

INCIDENTS AT FREI'S FUNERAL DESCRIBED

PY270212 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Jan 82 p 13

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile -- "Murderers," "freedom, freedom" and "Chile was and will be a free country" are some of the slogans shouted yesterday in front of the Santiago metropolitan cathedral when Gen Augusto Pinochet arrived to attend an official ceremony to pay tribute to former President Eduardo Frei who died on Friday and was buried yesterday. More than 10,000 persons were gathered in front of the cathedral when President Pinochet and his entourage of ministers and members of the military junta arrived. Although the expressions of hostility were clearly audible, the president and members of his entourage chose to ignore them with the exception of Air Force Commander in Chief Gen Fernando Mathei who, with his arms folded, faced the crowd with an angry look. A man who offended him was arrested.

The ceremony was of a strictly protocol nature as was agreed upon by the government and the Frei family. To avoid problems between government officials and the most excited Christian Democratic Party militants, it was also decided that the president and his ministers would attend the requiem mass and the funeral in the afternoon. Only one representative of the Frei family was present at the official ceremony: Frei's oldest son Eduardo. During the ceremony, which was presided by Santiago Archbishop Msgr Raul Silva Enriquez and cocelebrated by several bishops and approximately 100 priests, Pinochet and his ministers stood on one side of the spacious central area of the temple -- which was built in the past century -- while Frei's son stood on the opposite side.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT -- Santiago, 12 Jan (AFP) -- According to LA SEGUNDA, during the period January-December 1981 Chile received foreign credits in the sum of $4,638,000,000 as against $2,510,000,000 during the same period in 1980. LA SEGUNDA also states that the Chilean foreign debt currently amounts to $12.5 billion, excluding short-term debts. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 12 Jan 82 PY]

M-19 SAYS IT WANTS PEACE, NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA021645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 30 Jan (AFP) -- In a clandestine bulletin, the 19 April Movement [M-19] today issued a call to the Colombian Government for peace in the country and reiterated its decision to participate in a national dialogue. The government said that if this is the real purpose of the guerrilla group, the M-19 must lay down its arms, stop the violence in the country and seek socioeconomic change by legal means.

The M-19 National Directorate made its statement in answer to Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman, who recently invited the subversive groups to take part legally in the 30 May presidential elections. The M-19 document censured and criticized the peace committee formed by the government to find formulas that would bring peace to the country because "it has not fulfilled its objectives." The document examines the preelectoral situation in Colombia, stating that the M-19 does not believe there will be full guarantees and rejecting the government's invitation to measure its political strength through democratic means. However, official sources said that if the M-19 really wants peace, it must stop the attacks, kidnappings and terrorism in the country.

In its message to Eastman, the M-19 censured President Julio Cesar Turbay's condemnation of the French-Mexican statement that supports the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador. The M-19 is the most active subversive group in Colombia and its leader, lawyer Jaime Bateman Cayon, has launched his candidacy for president.

ITALIAN TERRORIST LINKED TO VALLE UNIVERSITY

PA021310 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Cali -- El Valle University authorities here refused to comment on the connection of Italian terrorist Leandro Barozzi with the university. Rector Jaime Lopez, refusing to make any comment on the presence of Barozzi at the university, said the university directors council will issue a communique in the next few hours. Barozzi, who according to Rome correspondent Alvaro Galindo has been described as a second-class terrorist, was a chemistry professor in the university's school of sciences.

Meanwhile, Italian consul (Humberto Azzione) told this station that Barozzi does not appear in any list of Italian residents of Cali and confirmed he would ask the Italian Embassy in Bogota to submit an official notification of the presence here of the Italian terrorist.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NETHERLANDS -- Bogota, 15 Jan (AFP) -- Colombia and the Netherlands today signed a 5-year economic and technological cooperation agreement. The two governments will encourage the establishment of ties between their respective countries' businesses and organizations, as well as the exchange of knowledge and documents, the exchange of professional trainees and research on projects agreed on between companies and organizations from the two countries. A mixed commission whose members will be appointed by the two governments will see to the implementation of this agreement and will advise on its execution. As regards the Netherlands, the agreement will be implemented both in Europe and in the Netherlands Antilles. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 15 Jan 82 PA]

TRADE WITH EEC -- Bogota, 23 Jan (AFP) -- The foreign trade institute today reported a 34-percent drop in Colombian exports to the EEC during January-September 1981. In 1980 Colombia exported $1.01 billion worth of products and in the same months in 1981, $665 million. There was a 16-percent growth in EEC sales to Colombia. In 1980 these amounted to $594 million, and in the 7 months in 1981, $695 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 23 Jan 82 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES RIGHT TO AMAZON AREA

PA231947 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Relations Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has expressed support for the statement by the national defense minister on the [Ecuador-Peru] territorial problem: [Begin recording] [Valencia Rodriguez] In the first place I must say this event commemorating the aggression suffered by Ecuador 1 year ago was intended to highlight the national spirit and the supreme values of the fatherland. The fatherland is a lofty concept that cannot be defined in a few words. It means not only what men are doing in the country today but also what our forefathers did for us, what past generations bequeathed us and what we will bequeath future generations. Those supreme values have been highlighted today with patriotism and faith. Such is the sense of this morning's act of rememberance of those values upon which the Ecuadorean nation rests.

[Question] Could we say that the future depends more on what we do than on international organizations?

[Answer] I believe so. I also wish to point out in this respect that the national defense minister's statement was a patriotic address in which he factually, objectively and firmly underscored what Ecuador can expect from today's generation, what Ecuador must [word indistinct] in order to make its rights, its unwavering rights, a reality.

[Question] The minister supported the president's position on achieving a national consensus. What is the goal of this search for a national consensus? To look for a position or to look for a strategy for [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I would say that in this respect there is not so much a position as a permanent national goal, which can be identified in a single word: Amazon. That word is deeply embedded in our national conscience. It is part of being Ecuadorean. Amazon means not only our aspirations, but what our forefathers and all past generations did for us. That is the meaning of the word Amazon. That is the supreme goal, the national goal. In this sense, as the president said in his 10 August address and again recently, under the current circumstances consensus means searching if possible for a permanent and definite solution, for a just solution to this problem. Yet we must specify what "just" means. "Just" means the recognition of Ecuadorean rights over the Amazon. It means preserving our honor and our dignity.

[Question] After this ceremony and tribute, what steps must be taken by the people and Government of Ecuador, particularly by the Foreign Relations Ministry?

[Answer] As the public knows, in terms of the territorial problem the ministry is intent on carrying out the consultations necessary to achieve that consensus. We are indeed conducting those consultations. This is work that the ministry will continue over the next few days.

[Question] Mr Minister, what international support are you thinking of getting for the Ecuadorean position?

[Answer] Ecuador has always sought international backing, not only in the present or in the future. We have the permanent mission of finding other countries' understanding, support for and faith in our rights. That understanding and support are necessary if our positions are to be respected properly.

[Question] Hasn't the recent controversy caused by the Ecuadorean president's speech in some way hindered the work of the ministry, both directly and bilaterally, with Peru?

[Answer] There is currently no [words indistinct] with Peru in terms of this subject. As both the president and I have said (?many times), the consultations are at the national level. So, as may be expected, there have been and must be different opinions. What we are striving for is to achieve that consensus of position, with patriotism, dignity and prudence. [end recording]

These have been remarks by the Ecuadorean minister of foreign affairs after the ceremony in tribute to the heroes who fell last year in the Peruvian attack.

MINISTER OFFERS ECUADOR FULL USE ON AMAZON RIVER

PY011944 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Relations Minister Javier Arias Stella, for the sake of harmonious coexistence, yesterday offered Ecuador the chance to assume its status as member of the Amazon basin by granting it full use of the Amazon River in strict compliance with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. The foreign minister maintained that in view of the sound position of the current government of that northern country it is necessary to comply with article 6 of the protocol so that through a treaty, he explained, the Ecuadorean people will be allowed to use the Amazon for navigation and trade purposes.

During a press conference at noon at Government Palace, Arias Stella stated: "I believe that on that basis our countries will finally be able to find peace." He pointed out that at present very important and positive developments regarding the unquestionable validty of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol are taking place and that this atmosphere calls for the realization of a treaty on the use of the Amazon River. He pointed out that a recent editorial published by the daily EL COMERCIO of Quito, which talks about the need for Ecudador to recognize the validity of the protocol, and the Ecuadorean gesture of decorating three Peruvian officers significantly demonstrate that the path for understanding has been taken. The foreign minister stressed: "The path has been cleared to overcome some differences which still exist, but I also believe there are possibilities for overcoming the difficulties of the past within the framework of respect for international law."

Regarding the visit he made Thursday to Falso Paquisha, on the first anniversary of the incident there, he said he was able to appreciate with great satisfaction the strengthening of maintenance facilities for the observation posts and the discipline and high patriotic spirit of the officers and soldiers stationed in that border area. He stated that he is relieved because of the capacity of the facilities at the observation posts, which have already been established, and the very high spirit and discipline of our soldiers.

He also explained that during his visit to Falso Paquisha, where "Ciudad Democracia" has been established, he saw that the farmer-settlers have started planting corn and yucca and have even built a helicopter pad in their desire to populate the border area. He stated that although the government has not established these settlements, it ordered, during the Council of Ministers meeting yesterday, the shipment -- through the agriculture and health sectors -- of technicians and medicine. The government also decided to support the creation of a foundation to aid those hard-working settlers.

Meanwhile, referring to the decision of the recent convention of the Latin American Human Rights Association to condemn the upcoming elections in El Salvador, Arias Stella advocated that democracy become a reality in that country, "although for the time being it does not seem possible." He explained that there is a fraternal diplomatic relationship with the current Salvadoran Government and praised the effort the Salvadoran military government is making to institutionalize its country through democracy.

TOWER BLOWN UP, ARMED INDIVIDUALS OCCUPY TOWN

PY011828 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1655 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (TELAM) -- According to EXPRESSO today, a communication tower of the state-owned telecommunications enterprise in Ayachuchi Department was blown up. According to the report, which has not been confirmed yet, a gang of some 30 persons attacked the guards at the tower and, after seizing their arms and uniforms, planted an explosive device. Another report stated that some 20 armed persons took over Occordo-Huamang, Ayacucho Department, hoisted a red flag and called on the peasants to engage in an armed struggle.

TEXT OF CUBAN PROPOSAL ON EXCHANGES PUBLISHED

PA021520 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 2A

[Text] Editor's Note: Last Monday, LA PRENSA published a document indicating that Panama is receiving legal advice from Cuba on matters related to labor. The Labor and Social Welfare Ministry has on several occasions denied this information.

We are publishing below the document we mentioned:

Panama, 8 September 1981
Labor and Social Welfare Ministry
Memorandum No RIT-86/81
To: Prof Ricardo Aguilar
Director, Panamanian Institute of Labor Studies
From: Leonor Calderon A.
Director of International Affairs
Subject: Remittance of Document

I am enclosing a copy of the preliminary document submitted by the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of Cuba [CETSS] on possible areas of cooperation.

Paragraph II, "Area of Labor Investigation," directly concerns the Panamanian Institute for Labor Studies, IPEL. I would appreciate if you would let us know your comments and also let us know any other areas of interest. It is also important that you specify what type of cooperation IPEL can give.

Waiting for your reply, many thanks.
LCA/MZ
Enclosure: As stated

Possible areas of cooperation of the CETSS with the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry of Panama.

Cooperation could take place in technical areas of common interest, among which are:

Work organization; salary organization; safety and health on the job; and labor research.

The forms that cooperation could take are the following: exchange of information and technical documents; exchange of delegation; and brief training courses in Cuba on specific technical aspects.

The Cuban CETSS proposes cooperation on the following matters:

(1) Safety and Health Aspects and Labor Inspection.

A) The two parties would exchange copies of existing legislation and regulations in these two areas.
B) The parties would exchange samples of leaflets, posters and other means of educating workers and all the people on accident prevention.
C) The Cuban CETSS would organize short training courses on matters of interest to Panama in this area. The objectives, plans and programs would be coordinated by the parties in the second semester of 1981 [as published].
D) The two parties would exchange the results of research in this field by the Cuban workers protection institute and the Panamanian Labor and Social Welfare Ministry.

(II) Field of Research

A) The Cuban CETSS will make available to the Panamanian Labor and Social Welfare Ministry the bibliography edited by the National Center for Scientific Labor Research as follows:

-- Methodological recommendations edited for the study in the following fields: work methods; work standards; organization and service on the job; division and cooperation of labor; labor productivity (estimates, planning and mediation).
-- Basic concepts for the creation of work rules.
-- Detailed photographic methods.
-- Methodology for the standardization of work in the branches of national economy.
-- Labor productivity in a system of control and planning of the economy.
-- Causes of fluctuations in the labor force and recommendations to increase stability.
-- Ways and means for the effective use of labor resources.
-- Problems in improving the utilization of female labor.

B) The two parties would exchange the results of research in the fields of employment, salaries and other fields of common interest.

(III) Labor and Salary Organization Area

A) The Cuban CETSS would present the salary legislation approved during the revolutionary period.
B) The two parties would exchange one or two-man delegations in 1982, which would remain 7 days analyzing the experiences in each country.
C) The CETSS would make available to the Panama Labor Ministry evaluations of those who now grade occupations [in Panama].
D) Cuba would give Panamanian officials short training courses in: wage structuring; work standardization; other elements of labor organization.

The purposes, plans and training programs would be detailed by the parties.

(IV) Labor Legislation Area

-- The parties would exchange the main legal regulations approved by their countries in the field of work and social security.

Note: Conditions exist to begin cooperation in the exchange of information and documents starting September 1981. The other aspects would require inclusion in next year's plans, although, starting now, we must define the part referring to objectives, plans and training programs to be held in Cuba and the dates for the exchange of delegations.

In regard to courses and delegations, the party which sends a group must pay for fares and the host country must cover the cost of food and lodging. In the case of courses, the host country must also supply each participant with the equivalent of 50 pesos monthly to cover minor expenses.

[Dated] July, 1981
[Signed] International Relations Office, CETSS

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER DENIES ENDERS CHARGES

PA030056 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0003 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] San Jose, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Costa Rican public security minister refuted a statement by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to the effect that Sandinist troops are using Costa Rica for military operations.

Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides said that Enders appears to not be aware of the "combing operations constantly being carried out by the public forces in the (Nicaragua) border area to safeguard Costa Rican sovereignty and to prevent armed groups of any side from using Costa Rica for subversive activities."

The security minister said: "While Enders affirms that Sandinists are operating in our territory, the Nicaraguans complain that the counterrevolutionaries have bases in Costa Rica." The official stated emphatically that "there is nothing of that here because the authorities do not permit the military actions of any group or any nation."

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS REPORTS CORINTO OCCUPIED IN FIGHTING

PA021630 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The following is a partial report on the situation in Usulutan. A FMLN column is waging major battles at this moment in Usulutan. Early reports indicate that our forces are overrunning the enemy in the city of Usulutan. Corinto, in Morazan Department, has been seized by the FMLN. Battles are underway in Usulutan. In San Salvador, we have already reported the news of the (?past) occupation in Cabanas [Department] as well as the clash with a platoon of the Salvadoran Air Force, which was put to flight, as the enemy is being put to flight in all towns and cities where the heroic militias, where our heroic army, are advancing with the banners of freedom and peace.

Additional Details

PA021815 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Summary] The revolutionary army is seizing towns, entering cities and striking at the enemy throughout the nation's territory. "Early Sunday, a FMLN column entered the town of Corinto, in Morazan Department, scoring a new military victory." The following is a recording of a report by our mobile unit from Corinto's streets:

[Begin recording] Today at 0545 forces of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front launched an operation to seize Corinto, entering the town through the north, south and east. Our forces engaged and surrounded the enemy forces at the National Guard command post, the heavily fortified two-story headquarters building and at the church belfry. "After taking a harsh beating in the suburbs and the Corinto square," the troops had to remain inside these three positions. Our heroic militia, special squads, brigade members and FMLN army fighters participated in this well-coordinated, joint operation.

"Early in the morning, from its position at our command post located on a hill outside Corinto, Venceremos was able to watch how the advance of our revolutionary forces was based on the utilization of the people's armament." Using contact grenades, our militia army advanced and cornered the enemy in his positions.

"It should also be noted that the two-story headquarters building is located on the south side of the square and that there are two heavily fortified positions on its second floor. One of them is a sort of armored enclosure, made of bricks and cement, which is very difficult to attack." Our militia and our army are using grenades and rifle fire to attack it, but the enemy has not been completely dislodged from this position and the church belfrey. "The Corinto residents tell us that Sergeant (Dimas), the well-known murderer, has taken refuge there. He is one of the enemy officers here in Cortino."

"We cannot confirm at this moment the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy but we can certainly say there must be many, judging from the excellent way our fighters have used the people's weapons." From what we know, ammunition and some armament have been seized. [end recording]

FMLN Commander's Report

PA030348 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Summary] We will now present the official report sent by Commander Jorge Melendez, member of the FMLN general command, regarding the military operation that forces of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front have successfully carried out in Morazan Department. These actions include the seizure of the town of Corinto and attacks on various enemy positions in that department. Go ahead, Commander Jorge Melendez.

[Begin relay] "On 31 January 1982, there was a big operation that included an attack on the town of Torola [words indistinct] and the seizure of the town of Corinto." At 0545, our forces advanced against the enemy positions from various directions. "The battles lasted all day. At 0700, the whole town was under control and the enemy positions were surrounded. Since then the battles (?have continued), including 1 January [as heard]. So far our forces have captured several prisoners and recovered war materiel." The materiel includes two G-3 rifles, three .22-cal rifles, six .38-cal pistols, several .22-cal pistols, ammunition, a large number of pants, shirts, underwear, sheets, binoculars, two communication radios, military boots, three tape recorders and other items.

"The attack was carried out by Companero Commanders (Silvio Argueta) and [name indistinct], second in command of operations of the northeastern front and the chief of the column, respectively." [end relay]

Highway Reported Seized

PA021940 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] This morning, FMLN forces assumed control over a large section of the Pan-American Highway and completely blocked traffic near km 69 in Junquillar canton. Our forces engaged the enemy in heavy fighting and were able to maintain control of the situation. At this time, we have not received information on enemy casualties. Meanwhile, our revolutionary forces continue to strike at the enemy in various points of the national territory. We will try to expand on these actions in our 1800 transmission this evening.

ARMY REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO CORINTO

PA022025 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] San Miguel, 1 February. At 1030 today, reports from Corinto, Morazan Department, revealed that an extremist force, whose number was not specified, was fighting with local military forces defending against the surprise attack. The report added that it had been learned that reinforcements from the commando instruction center in Goteras had been sent to Corinto to prevent occupation of the town by the extremists. It was also reported that another force from the 3d Military Brigade of this city had been dispatched to the same destination. The attackers are commemmorating the 50th anniversary of the execution of Communist Leader Agustin Farabundo Marti, it was announced.

REBELS ATTACK USULUTAN AGAIN ON 2 FEBRUARY

PA022053 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 2 Feb 82 p 18

[Text] Military sources stationed in Usulutan reported that this morning the city of Usulutan was again attacked by extremist groups. When the report was made the fighting was still going on. The sources added that this time the attack was not directed at the military garrison of the city but at the town itself. The shots were coming from different areas in the outskirts of the city.

They said that the attack on the town was repelled by patrols who were in different areas during the early morning hours. Heavy shooting continued until approximately 0900 today. The sources said that reinforcement troops were immediately dispatched to Usulutan. From the end of December to the beginning of January, Usulutan was the target of the terrorist groups who had fled from Morazan Department.

FMLN REPRESENTATIVE GIVES RIO PRESS CONFERENCE

PY020202 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Luisa Sandoval, a representative of the Salvadoran opposition, stated in a press conference she gave here that the United States is threatening to invade El Salvador using Latin American military forces. Sandoval said that the U.S. Government might use Argentine or Chilean or any other Latin American country's military to massacre the Salvadoran people. She is a member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's (FMLN) international relations commission as well as a member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

Sandoval, who is visiting several South American countries to inform the public about the situation in El Salvador and to request political support for Salvadoran opposition groups, said that the elections are no solution for her country's problems. She added that the Salvadoran opposition is not against elections, but that the upcoming election will not solve the problems in El Salvador, where economic, political and social differences must be solved first.

She also said that the spreading of the civil war in Central America represents a threat to all Latin America and noted that the Salvadoran opposition is interested in bringing the conflict to an end as soon as possible to avoid increasing the number of victims. Referring to the origin of the weapons used by the Salvadoran guerrillas, Sandoval said that thay are bought in the black market, where U.S.-made weapons abound. She further said that the Salvadoran guerrillas also use weapons which are abandoned by her country's soldiers who do not want to fight against their own people.

According to the Salvadoran opposition representative, the Salvadoran Catholic Church leaders have almost always been identified with the oligarchy and, consequently, the Episcopal Conference declaration about the country's situation came as no surprise to the opposition.

She said that the Salvadoran regular army cannot defeat the popular army represented by civilians in arms, even with U.S. economic and military support for the Salvadoran Government. Sandoval asserted that her country's government will not be able to win the civil war with U.S. military equipment and that the American people are in solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle. She then explained that the FMLN units all opponents to the Salvadoran regime who want to build a society responsive to the interests of the people.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO LEAVES FOR U.S.; TO MEET WITH MEDIA

PA021455 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto traveled to the United States yesterday. He will be interviewed by the leading U.S. news agencies. D'Escoto left for the United States yesterday for a 1-week stay. He will participate in interviews and news programs to directly inform the U.S. public about Nicaragua's position regarding the Central American situation. The foreign minister will visit Libya afterwards, his first stop on a 1-month tour which will include France and other European countries.

The minister's agenda for his U.S. visit includes a meeting with international newsmen of the Associated Press, NBC, CBS and ABC television networks, and top officials of the New York TIMES. The visit has generated great interest in the United States, particularly because of a program where Father Miguel d'Escoto will voice Nicaragua's stand in front of Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, whose reactionary and aggressive opposition to the Sandinist peoples revolution is well known.

ENVOY TO U.S. WANTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

PA022340 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction met today with the new Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Companero Francisco Fiallos Navarro. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the revolution's policy toward the U.S. Government. Also present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto and Minister-Secretary of the Government Junta Rodrigo Reyes.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, Companero Francisco Fiallos Navarro said:

[Begin recording in progress] ....in the first place, to try to improve the relations between our two countries, to reestablish the confidence (?between) our two governments. I will improve the steadfast channels of communications between the two governments and will try to do everything possible to overcome past differences to develop more agreeable, solid and friendly relations. [end recording]

ENDERS RESURRECTS 'APOCALYPTIC' IMAGE OF U.S.

PA021925 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs is trying to convince others that Nicaragua is a threat to U.S. security. The speech that Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, delivered before the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs is another act of aggression against the Nicaraguan revolution.

In his speech, the top U.S. government official [words indistinct] Reagan administration by accusing Nicaragua of being a destabilizing factor in the area and of engaging in an arms buildup. The diatribe was so full of senseless [words indistinct] El Salvador. This time Enders charged that there are 2,000 foreign military advisers in Nicaragua, but obviously failed to mention the counterrevolutionaries who were planning to blow up the cement factory and the refinery, who [words indistinct] advisers that the U.S. assistant secretary claims to have discovered.

Congressional circles feel that Enders did not present any new facts to justify the concern over aggression from Nicaragua. However, he did confirm active U.S. participation in the formation of the Central American Democratic Community. In fact, Enders unhesitatingly said that his country supported the creation of this alliance and that through this organization these countries should be ready to call upon the Inter-American Reciprocal Defense Treaty, TIAR, in the event of armed aggression. In any event, this new threat by the U.S. administration is a matter of concern, because it has brought the apocalyptic image of the U.S. warmongers back to the Central American horizon.

More on Enders' Testimony

PA030418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] History repeatedly tells us that when an imperialist wants to justify the greatest of lies which justify the greatest of crimes, that person is capable of the greatest infamies as long as he gets what he wants; in this case, to deceive international public opinion and obtain more economic and military aid for the Duarte gorillacracy of El Salvador. This is what has been done by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affiars. Enders appeared before the U.S. Senate Hemispheric Affairs Subcommittee, where he stated loudly that Nicaragua is being used as base for the exportation of subversion through Central America.

In an effort to convince the senators of the threats to U.S. national security, Enders tried to frighten them by evoking all the ghosts of counterrevolutionary slander. He said that the decisive battle for Central America was being waged in El Salvador. He meant that human rights should be completely unimportant to them and that it is important to continue arming the Salvadoran regime over and above all scruples.

According to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, during his testimony, Enders also referred to the improperly named Central American Democratic Community, created last month by Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador. The community has already received the support of Venezuela, Colombia and the United States.

He point out, AFP adds, that the six nations will meet regularly and, hear this well, with these objectives:

1. To help El Salvador's democratic transformation and protect free institutions everywhere;

2. To overcome the economic crisis provoked in the region by the world economic situation and terrorism;

3. To try to slow the arms race which Nicaragua appears determined to impose on its neighbors and

4. To be ready to use the resources of the inter-American system to defend themselves against armed aggression. This is a quote from Mr Enders.

These people could not speak more clearly. The aggressive picture of the interventionist strategy of imperialism and its puppets cannot confuse us. That is why former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez lashed out at the so-called Central American Democratic Community. He did not hesitate to say that it is a caricature that reminds us of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis and that, instead of being a peace factor, it makes Nicaraguans feel they are facing a war alliance.

Meanwhile, the Canadian parliamentary subcommittee on Latin America and the Caribbean which recently visited Nicaragua appealed to the Canadian Government to maintain relations of cooperation with our country. After saying that the U.S. policy of isolation against Cuba and Nicaragua was an error, the Canadian visitors said that Canada should try to convince the Americans not to make the mistake of applying military and economic pressure on these countries.

On the one hand, we have the language of aggression, of a strategy to save the regime of the Duarte gorillacracy, the lying to the U.S. Senate to make it approve the aid demanded by Reagan and Enders. On the other, we have the voice of reason, of sense, the realism of Carlos Andres Perez and the Canadian legislators. Therefore, as the imperialists and their agents mount the ploy to attack us, we prepare to close ranks, to fight them with the weapons that are tools and with the tools that are weapons. Any other alternative would only be treason.

TOMAS BORGE REACTS TO LA PRENSA'S 'DISRESPECT'

PA012330 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The insolence, disrespect and lact of ethics or morals of the editors of the reactionaries' newspaper is again evident. Total disrespect of our leaders and mockery of our people appear in the diversionist "Rionsito" column that was published on 30 January by the U.S. Embassy's bulletin, LA PRENSA.

LA PRENSA's disrespect of our leaders, specifically Commander Tomas Borge, fully confirms what Interior Minister Tomas Borge said 30 January when analyzing LA PRENSA's counter-revolutionary line. On that occasion, Commander Borge said that LA PRENSA was like a well-made pornographic film. Although he said it in a figurative sense, it now seems that LA PRENSA is using that approach to be disrespectful to our leaders.

The "Rionsito" column on 30 January stated: Tomas strips LA PRENSA. This is a treacherous allusion to the possibility that Commander Borge could be capable of a lewd act. The joke is vulgar and the disrespect borders on criminality. Nevertheless, Commander Borge, with the Sandinist modesty that characterizes him, told a group of newsmen the following:

[Begin Borge recording] Well, I don't know. I am not going to take any legal action against LA PRENSA because of this lack of good taste. I am not going to make any decision because among other things, the organization to which I belong and serve is in charge of the Communications Directorate. I don't ever want it believed that (?its decisions results) of personal reactions because my (?vanity) has been offended.

I think that as a government official and someone who participated in our people's struggles I, as all Nicaraguans, deserve a little respect. However, this will not be enough reason for us to take action toward closing LA PRENSA or even requesting rectification.

[Words indistinct] LA PRENSA was the one that said it. It is the one that once again unmasks itself because of its lack of ethics, good taste and morals. In any case, someone had to finally confront LA PRENSA's manipulations that use half-truths and lies against the revolution.

I thought it was my duty to confront LA PRENSA. I am not saying that I will be personally disrespectful toward LA PRENSA's directors with whom, because of old reasons, I have maintained some links -- particularly with some of the Chamorro family members for whom I feel great respect because of their family ties with Pedro Joaquin Chamorro; the (?relationship) that I have had with them; the esteem in which I hold his wife Mrs Violeta, and his mother; and the respect that I hold for his sons simply because they are the sons of Pedro Joaquin. In any case, the fact that I respect his family does not mean that I won't confront them at the ideological level; that is something else. If we are going to be running the risk that LA PRENSA will obscenely insult us because (?we fulfill) our duty of defending the revolution, then we will run that risk. We will patiently suffer all the insults, bearing in mind that when they insult us they are not only insulting me personally. My person is not worth much; I am just a small (?part) in the great and glorious history of our fatherland. I am just a grain of insignificant sand. However, in one way or another, the Nicaraguan people's struggle is involved and that deserves respect. [Words indistinct] individual not worth much. Each of us is just an insignificant thing, but in some way we represent the victory of our [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Newsmen Protest Insults

PA020420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] This afternoon a large number of newsmen, members of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN, accompanied by workers from the various unions affiliated with the Sandinist Workers Federation, marched to the installations of the reactionaries' newspaper LA PRENSA, to express rejection of the newspaper's insults to Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge.

LA PRENSA abuses the freedom of expression every day. It constantly uses psychological warfare, the distortion of news, ideological diversionism and other methods used by imperialist propaganda to confuse the Nicaraguan people. On 30 January, it slanderously and obscenely insulted the honor and personality of Interior Minister Tomas Borge. Here is Juan Molina, UPN secretary general, reading the communique of rejection in front of LA PRENSA, the reactionaries' spokesman:

[Begin Molina recording] Under the slogan of workers and newsmen against the imperialist LA PRENSA, the people of Sandino have come here this afternoon. The people of Sandino are the same ones who came down from the mountains in the 1930's, the same ones who were present in the 1978 events, in the Pancasan events, in the final events of 1979. They are the same people who went into the streets at the time. Now, under the slogan of free fatherland or death, we come here, before this infamous newspaper. The newsmen united in the UPN, hand in hand with the people of Sandino, condemn and energetically protest against [applause] the newspaper that has challenged the people's power, the newspaper that distorts the truths and the achievements of our revolution every day. The people of Nicaragua, the people of Sandino, are not deceived. The people know the poison that is spewed daily by this infamous newspaper.

Companeros, that is why the UPN -- backed by all the Nicaraguan people, the progressive peoples of the world, the Latin American Journalists Federation and the International Newsmen's Organization -- is present here. We Nicaraguans are going into the streets to achieve a free fatherland. In those days before the triumph, we newsmen went into the streets to confront the dictatorship [words indistinct], on 1 March against Somoza's henchmen. We now come out against the enemy of the classes, against the current representative of imperialism in Nicaragua, LA PRENSA. It dared to stain the name of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca Amador and has now done the same to that of the interior minister, with the most vulgar and obscene (?insults), which can only come from minds that are in the past [word indistinct]. [shouts]

Companeros, the UPN has issued the following communique: Whereas LA PRENSA's news line responds to the interests of imperialism, and whereas it has converted itself into the spokesman for the internal and external reactionaries;

Whereas this line of news denies the real freedom of expression achieved by the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle for liberation;

Whereas, in its 30 January issue, LA PRENSA obscenely and slanderously insulted the honor and personality of Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister and founder of the FSLN;

Whereas LA PRENSA previously insulted and tarnished the everlasting memory of Companero Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the Sandinist people's revolution and creator of the FSLN; The UPN resolves;

1. To energetically protest LA PRENSA's imperialist line and evil use of freedom of expression.

2. To publicly expel the following gentlemen from the UPN; (Julio Cesar Armas) of Radio Mil [applause, shouting], [name indistinct] of Radio Corporacion [shouting] and (Flavio Izaguirre) of Radio Mundial. [shouting]. While carrying cards of this organization, they serve the reactionaries and imperialism. [shouting]

3. To lead the mass organizations in a protest demonstration against the spokesman of the counterrevolution. Managua, Free Nicaragua, 1 February 1982. Free fatherland or death! [end recording]

ARAB MERCENARIES ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN MASSACRE

PA312310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0051 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Commanders of the self-styled Nicaraguan Christian Army (ECN) have reported here that foreign military personnel, possibly Arab mercenaries, led the massacre of Miskito Indians on Honduran territory. The ECN is a Christian anti-communist organization. Several years ago it was anti-Somozist; it is now anti-Sandinist, operating clandestinely in Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Indians were massacred in Honduras on 26 to 30 December. It was reported that 200 Miskito Indians had been killed. In the beginning, the Sandinists were blamed although the Nicaraguan Government denied any participation in the massacre.

Commanders "Denis," "Lucas," "Andres," and "Mateo," who are operating underground here, reported to ACAN-EFE the results of an investigation carried out in Nicaragua and Honduras. According to the investigation, "the massacre of the Miskitos actually took place on Honduran soil." The document, however, does not specify the number of Indians killed.

The ECN claims that "the Sandinist patrol was formed by 150 men, mostly foreigners, armed with modern weapons." The commanders claim that the murderers killed men, women, and children; and that one of them with "an Arab accent" shot a 4-year-old boy in the head and "threw him into the river." According to the document, "all these details were confirmed by three survivors of the attack, who luckly managed to hide in the bushes."

FSLN ACTIVISTS PROMOTED TO SANDINIST ASSEMBLY

PA011934 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The second Sandinist assembly, called heroes and martyrs in the defense of the revolution, has accepted 22 new members. Among them are several prominent FSLN leaders.

Among the FSLN activists promoted to membership in the Sandinist assembly are Carlos Fernando Chamorro, director of BARRICADA, the official FSLN newspaper; composer Carlos Mejia Godoy; Wilberto Lara, vice president of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG], and Brigade Commanders Walter Ferreti and David Blanco.

The complete list of the FSLN militants accepted as members of the Sandinist assembly includes Carlos Fernando Chamorro, Luis Guzman Luna, Wilberto Lara, Nadine Lacayo, Carlos Mejia Godoy, Daniel Nunez, Alvaro Baltodano, Carlos Brenes, Roberto Calderon and Javier Carrion.

The following are also on the list: Omar Hallesleven, Javier Pichardo, (Francisco Ramirez), (Manuel Salvatierra), Sabino Aguilar, Olga Aviles, David Blanco, Manuel Calderon, Walter Ferreti, Renan Montero, Christian Pichardo and Manuel Rivas.

Leadership Changes Announced

FL021305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate has ratified the members of its present Political Committee and made changes in the Sandinist assembly and in three departments. A communique of the FSLN Secretariat announces that the Political Committee will continue to be formed by commanders of the revolution Bayardo Arce Castano as coordinator and Humberto Ortega Saavedra and Jaime Wheelock Roman.

After evaluating the membership of the Sandinist assembly, the highest advisory body, 59 of its members were ratified and 22 new ones were designated, among them Comdr Walter Ferreti, national chief of the Sandinist police and an old combatant.

Assembly Confirms Membership

PA021946 Managua ANN Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] After 3 days of intense analysis of the national and international situation and the development of the revolutionary process, the Second Sandinist Assembly yesterday issued a declaration outlining basic guidelines for the consolidation of the revolution in the fields of defense, economy, foreign policy, popular and revolutionary unity, revolutionary government and the structure of the FSLN.

The Sandinist assembly, the FSLN's top consultative body, met under the slogan "Heroes and martyrs in defense of the revolution." During the sessions, which were held on 29, 30 and 31 January, the assembly resolved to increase the number of its members to 81, to maintain its main organizational structures unchanged, and to confirm in their posts the members of the political commission of the FSLN's national directorate; Commanders Bayardo Arce, coordinator, Jaime Wheelock and Humberto Ortega.

The assembly was closed by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, a member of the National Directorate, who stressed the FSLN's intention to follow the guidelines that were set because, he said, they will help "to keep the revolution on course in the midst of the peril and threats that surround us."

The secretariat of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front wishes to inform the militants and members of our organization and the people in general that on convoking the Second Sandinist Assembly, called "heroes and martyrs in defense of the revolution," and after evaluating the advance of the revolutionary process and the FSLN organization, it has been decided:

1) To ratify the present composition of the national leadership's Political Committee.

2) To confirm the political secretaries of the Departmental Leadership Committees, CDD, excepting Masaya, where Companero Jose David Zuniga is appointed; Carazo, where Companero Federico Lopez is appointed; and Las Segovias, where Companero Carlos Manuel Morales is appointed.

3) To confirm the present FSLN department and auxiliary organizations officials, as well as party delegates to mass organizations.

4) After evaluating the composition of the Sandinist assembly, the following members are confirmed: Monica Baltodano, Carlos Carrion, Leticia Herrera, Julio Lopez C., Rene Nunez T., William Ramirez, Dora Maria Tellez, Wilfredo Barreto, Humberto Campbell, Marta I. Cranshaw, Harry Chavez, Noel Escobar, Federico Lopez, Javier Lopez, Manuel Morales, Alonso Porras, Francisco Sanchez, Marcos Somarriba, Carlos Zamora, Darmalila Carrasquilla, Adilia Lara, Mauricio Valenzuela, Fernando Cardenal, Leonel Espinoza, Edgardo Garcia, Maria Lourdes Jiron, Lucio Jimenez, Glenda Monterrey, Flor de Maria Monterrey, Nathan Sevilla, Joaquin Cuadra, Oswaldo Lacayo, Julio Ramos, Francisco Rivera, Leopoldo Rivas, Hilario Sanchez, Hugo Torres, Omar Cabezas, Lenin Cerna J., Sergio Mendoza, Doris Tijerino, Juan Jose Ubeda, Rene Rivas, Ernesto Castillo, Vanessa Castro, Ernesto Cardenal, Miguel d'Escoto, Luis Enrique Figueroa, Lea Guido, Moises Hassan, Dionisio Marenco, Salvador Mayorga, Sergio Ramirez, Alvaro Ramirez, Jacinto Suarez, Victor H. Tinoco, Marcos Valle, Ricardo Wheelock.

5) To promote as members of the Sandinist assembly the following companeros: Carlos Fernando Chamorro, Luis Guzman Luna, Wilberto Lara, Nadine Lacayo, Carlos Mejia Godoy, Daniel Nunez, Alvaro Baltodano, Carlos Brenes, Roberto Calderon, Javier Carrion, Omar Hallesleven, Javier Pichardo, Francisco Salvatierra, Sabino Aguilar, Olga Aviles L., David Blanco, Manuel Calderon, Walter Ferreti, Renan Montero, Christian Pichardo, Manuel Rivas.

[Signed] Secretariat of the National leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

GUERRILLAS REPORT CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS

PA012340 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] There was more fighting in the northern part of the country. Freedom fighters clashed in Tasbatauni with troops of the FSLN repressive machinery in the country's northeastern section.

The fighting occurred in the afternoon of 17 January about 8 miles from Tasbatauni, Zelaya Department. Our war correspondent in this sector, Ricardo, informed us that the FSLN troops composed of terror ministry troops and (?SS) suffered two casualties identified as (Francisco Guido) and (Francisco Mendoza Gaitan).

We want to warn the people in this region to be careful because the communist dictatorship is launching another clean-up campaign in an attempt to end all armed resistance. The freedom fighters did not suffer any casualties. This contradicts the Interior Ministry's lie.

HIJACKED AIR FLORIDA PLANE LANDS IN HAVANA

PA030124 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A U.S. Air Florida plane arrived Tuesday in Havana with 78 passengers and crew. The plane was diverted as it was flying between the U.S. cities of Miami and Key West. The plane landed at 1518 local time, at the Jose Marti International Airport of Havana. The Boeing 737 had left Miami at 1440, according to the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration.

Returns to U.S.

FL030135 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A Boeing 737 belonging to the U.S. airline Air Florida, diverted from its Key West-Miami route with 77 passengers and crew on board, arrived today in our capital. The jet landed at 1518 hrs at the Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros. The passengers and crew are in perfect health.

The Boeing 737 left Miami at 1440 hours with 72 passengers and five crew members according to the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration. The jet took off from the Jose Marti Airport at approximately 1830 hours to return to its country of origin.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR

FL022010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Commentary by Roberto Agudo, of the editorial staff of the Revista de la Manana television program, and Javier Rodriguez of the editorial staff of PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] [Agudo] In the international section today we are going to discuss the latest events in El Salvador and a series of statements made by U.S. officials regarding all the problems in this Central American country. To begin we must say that the stormy debate in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on U.S. military and economic aid to El Salvador is characterized by an unlimited cynicism, as described by some newspaper correspondents in Washington. As it has been widely reported, President Ronald Reagan signed and sent to Congress a special document officially sanctioning the giving of aid to El Salvador after certifying that there has not only been progress in the area of human rights in El Salvador, but that also this government, the government which is currently in power there, is undertaking significant, concerted and honest efforts to resolve the serious sociopolitical problems it is facing.

As an introduction to the topic we are ging to discuss, we should recall that El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America, whose territory measures 21,392 square kilometers like the provinces of Camaguey and Sancti Spiritus together. In the past 2 years, 35,000 persons have been murdered in El Salvador. Every day around 180 persons disappear. Many of them are later found dead and disfigured. I believe that we have enough of an introduction now to begin to discuss this topic with Javier Rodriguez.

[Rodriquez] True, Roberto, all the news agencies are reporting the debate that is being held in the U.S. Congress regarding this situation: New requests for aid for the Salvadoran Government by the Reagan administration. These new requests are not being made by chance, they are being made precisely at a time when the situation of the government in power in El Salvador behind the backs of the people is weaker, more difficult and more tragic -- that is to say when the blows of the guerrillas, that is of the revolutionaries of the Farabundo Marti front have been stronger. A few days ago they destroyed on the ground at the airport of Ilopango 70 percent of the Salvadoran Government's air force.

This debate is connected to some other statements of State Department and White House spokesmen, who of course are trying to force the approval of these loans and who at the same time are making new accusations against Cuba and Nicaragua, of course accusing them of being involved in the growth of the guerrilla struggle with an ever stronger offensive by the guerrillas in El Salvador. Again the State Department and White House spokesmen accuse Cuba and Nicaragua, linking them with these new successes of the guerrillas in the warfront and with the new successes of the Salvadoran people.

It is significant that precisely when the Salvadoran junta is facing this terrible crisis, there is new talk about an alleged renewal of deliveries of arms to El Salvador from abroad, and there is new talk about an alleged intervention by Cuba and Nicaragua. Truly, this is a desperate attempt to shore up the reeling junta, headed by Napoleon Duarte. To do this the United States intends to send another $55 million in military aid and another $100 million in economic aid -- this is being discussed now -- with the illusion that money and arms can resolve this problem and can liquidate the peoples' resistance, despite the fact that this has not happened in all the time that this continuous aid, this flow of resources to El Salvador from Washington has been maintained.

What is behind these accusations which the official, Thomas Enders, publicly made yesterday? What is behind these accusations which even made Enders say that Cuba is implicated in future uprisings elsewhere in Central America such as Honduras specifically? In the first place, the United States logically understands the difficult situation which the Salvadoran tyranny is facing, as we said in the beginning. In the second place, it has not renounced its plans to directly intervene against the Salvadoran people, and these false accusations are possible pretexts for this. This is a very important point, that is to say the dream to intervene directly in El Salvador -- and more than a dream what for the United States is almost a necessity in view of the impossible situation of preventing the fall of the Salvadoran junta -- has not been abandoned by the U.S. strategists. In the third place, the U.S. Government is ready to continue giving away the U.S. people's money and all necessary means to continue the murder of the Salvadoran people. These are three of the basic objectives behind this accusation now made against Cuba and Nicaragua, of course, without forgetting that it is also a case of trying to keep up the tension in this area of the world and to keep up the aggressive policy against Cuba and the Nicaraguan people. Also, it has not resigned itself to accepting the reality of a Cuba which is victorious, of a Cuba which remains despite all the threats in our continent, and of a Nicaragua which is also rising and is reconstructing itself despite all the threats by the U.S. Government.

[Agudo] Javier, a few moments ago you were talking about Ilopango. I believe that it is advisable for the television viewers to recall that the image of Vietnam -- a ghost which is still going around the United States and which not only lives in the halls of the White House and the Pentagon but who also lives in small and big U.S. cities -- has come to light. The Ilopango attack by the rebels has brought up again a similar event that occurred in Vietnam 17 years ago when the guerrillas, the Vietcong as they were called, attacked an air base, the Pleiku base in an act that was so daring and had similar results as the one which occurred in Ilopango last week. A U.S. diplomat, one of those who wants to remain nameless, as the press agencies say, admitted that the comparison of Ilopango and Pleiku was a valid one insofar as the rebel action demonstrated the capability, organization and daring of the Salvadoran guerrillas in waging offensives and commando attacks without suffering significant losses.

[Rodriguez] It is obvious tht the struggles of peoples have stages that are similar, and similar events occur, although the situations may be different and the countries may be different. All things considered, the struggle of peoples is one against their oppressors and against imperialism which really tries to frustrate their future.

Returning to the question of U.S. aid, we should not forget certain details. First, this aid already amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, and this aid includes also the training of more than 1,600 troops of the Salvadoran Army, who are already arriving in the United States to train there, and the direct participation of U.S. advisers in the battles against the guerrillas and in the torture of the people arrested. It is a cruel joke that while Reagan certifies to the Congress that human rights are being respected in El Salvador, this same weekend U.S. television stations have reported and shown to the public documentaries on the massacre which occurred this weekend in the San Salvador district of San Antonio Abad where dozens of youths taken from their homes were murdered and several girls were raped, and where, in short, the rights of the people of this district were trampled. The proof of how human rights in El Salvador are respected was shown to the U.S. television audience.

In short, I believe that the aggressive attitude which the United States is following is very dangerous for peace in the area, and this position is also backed up by the recent creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community, which is only a front to cover up any interventionist adventure in the area. With this attitude, the United States is again not recognizing the opposition of the world's peoples against its bellicose policy and its support for those who in El Salvador are practicing a real genocide which shocks world public opinion.

[Agudo] Yes, I would like to add that Ender's statements do not add anything new. He calls the rebels terrorists who want to overthrow a legitimate government. This legitimate government about which Enders is talking, the Jose Napoleon Duarte government, has brought El Salvador to an socioeconomic catastrophe. It is enough to recall that 65 percent of the population is illiterate. Only half of the children attend school, and of this half 50 percent do not finish elementary school. In the cities unemployment amounts to, as officially admitted, 22 percent, and in the towns and the countryside 60 percent. More than 70 percent of the children under 5 years of age are undernourished.

We have reached the end of our commentary, but I would like to mention something which is very important. Thomas Enders, of course, as I said before, did not say anything new. He accuses Cuba and Nicaragua, he talks of Soviet advisers, and even of citizens of East Europe who are participating in the struggle of the Salvadoran people. However, in the past few days -- of course you must have seen and heard it -- I heard one of the most clumsy fabrications, one of the most atrocious lies, really ridiculous, ever made by the U.S. propaganda machine in the past years. This was to link Cuba with alleged trafficking in drugs, with the sending of marijuana so that -- as what the reporters said among other thing_ -- Cuban reporters will be able to work better. [as heard] This is the clumsiest, the most stupid and the most ridiculous thing that I have heard in the past few days in the U.S. campaign. Furthermore, I want to bring up here a statement made by Democratic Senator from Connecticut Christopher Dodd when he talked about the growing conviction of the people that the U.S. Government personified by its president, Mr Reagan, is not honest with the U.S. people, and that facts have been hidden and that the people have been deceived. That is what I wanted to add.

CASTRO MEETS WITH IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

FL291306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1232 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister of Iraq, who delivered a friendly message from the top leader of the Iraqi revolution, Saddam Husayn, to the Cuban president. The Iraq-Iran conflict and the nonaligned ministerial commission's efforts to find a political solution to the war were discussed in the course of the meeting.

The Iraqi minister informed the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement about preparations in Baghdad for the seventh summit conference and the ongoing activities designed to guarantee the conference's success. Also participating in the meeting were Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, alternative Politburo member Jesus Montane and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

SOVIET DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL291855 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, arrived this morning at the Jose Marti International Airport. He is heading a delegation from the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. Ricardo Cabrizas and German Amado-Blanco, minister and first vice minister, respectively, of Cuba's Foreign [Trade] Ministry were on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation. The object of Komarov's visit to our country is to conclude trade negotiations between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Meets With Garcia Frias

FL012303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay D. Komarov today at the Ministry of Transportation. Komarov is Soviet minister [as heard] of foreign trade. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and matters of mutual interest in the economic and trade areas were discussed. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Richardo Cabrizas also attended the meeting.

Trade Talks Begin

FL021522 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Talks have begun at the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the signing of trade and other bilateral agreements that will govern trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union this year.

The Cuba delegation is headed by Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade, and the Soviet delegation by D.N. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The main issues that characterized bilateral trade during 1981 and this year were studied at the meeting in accordance with the current 5-year agreement. The talks will end next Friday with the signing of the final documents.

RODRIGUEZ, OTHER OFFICIALS MEET WITH CANADIAN MP'S

FL301400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1317 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has held a wide-ranging and fraternal meeting with the Canadian parliamentarian delegation headed by Maurice Duras currently visiting Cuba. The Canadian officials also held a cordial meeting last night with Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly.

The eight Canadian parliamentarians visited the Batalla del Jigue basic secondary school, where they were received by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, who gave them an extensive briefing on the revolutionary government's educational programs.

The visitors, who belong to the Liberal, Conservative and Social Democratic Parties, toured the Palace of Conventions in the company of Ricardo Alarcon, acting foreign minister.

LEADERS SIGN BOOK OF CONDOLENCES FOR SUSLOV

FL300031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo member Juan Almeida has signed the book of condolences opened at the Soviet Embassy in Havana on the occasion of the death of Mikhail A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Other Cuban leaders visiting the Soviet Embassy to sign the book were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart and Julio Camacho Aguilera, all members of the PCC Politburo, and Jesus Montane, Vilma Espin and Jose Ramirez, alternate members of the Politburo.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV TRADE MINISTER

FL302012 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, minister of foreign trade and member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY. During the cordial meeting, they reviewed results of the third session of the Cuban-Yugoslav commission which will close tomorrow with the signing of a protocol. They also exchanged information regarding the increase of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuba's minister of foreign trade, and Yugoslav officials also participated in the meeting.

PROTOCOL ON PLANS COORDINATION WITH POLAND SIGNED

FL300143 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] A protocol for the coordination of plans between Cuba and Poland for the period 1981-85 was signed today by Humberto Perez and Zbignew Madej, president of Cuba's Central Planning Board and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers Planning Committee, respectively. According to the protocol, trade between Cuba and Poland will grow between 1981 and 1985 by approximately 75 percent, compared to the previous 5-year period.

Poland will continue to supply to Cuba important products for the development of the Cuban national economy, such as duster aircraft, automobiles, motors and consumer goods, among many others. Cuba will increase the shipments of sugar, nickel, fresh and processed citrus fruits, among other products.

DOMENECH MEETS WITH CSSR PRIME MINISTER

FL300158 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers and member of the Council of State, today met with Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. The two sides noted the good relations existing between the two countries as well as the importance of negotiations within the framework of the Czechoslovak-Cuban committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. An agreement was signed today at the conclusion of the Cuban-Czechoslovak talks.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRENCH PARTY CONGRESS

FL012302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera heads the PCC delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party that left for Paris to take part in the congress. Javier Ardizones, section chief in the PCC's gneral department of foreign relations, is also a member of the delegation. The French Communist's congress will be held 3-7 February in Paris.